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NO. 35.

RICHMOND DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY EVENING

THOS. D. BOGIE,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE—South-West Corner of the Public Square, in Woodson & Bro. Building.

One of our prominent farmers filed mortgages on his property last Wednesday, to the amount of \$47,800.—*Kingston Sentinel.*

Wm. H. Hilekese, whom Gov. Phelps has commissioned as superintendent of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, is a St. Louis cigar maker. He is said to be a very capable man.

An old bachelor was recently heard saying to a young lady, "there is more jewelry worn now a-days than when I was a boy, there is one piece I always admired which I seldom see now." "What is that," she asked. "A thimble," was the answer.

R. D. Shannon, superintendent of public schools informs the public that in counties which adopted lists of text-books for schools for 1879, there can be no change of such text-books until 1880, except at a penalty of from \$50 to \$200.

Sedalia Democrat: Hayes is to attend the big annual pumpkin show of Kansas. While about it, and while being somewhere in the vicinity of the sufferers, he might as well as not do something practical for the negroes, and give a hundred dollars or so to the deceased and starving wretches suffering and dying about Lawrence and Topeka. When he believed he was beaten he professed to care nothing for himself, but all for them. Let him prove his faith by his works.

Fulton Telegraph: The farmer is glad, because: 1st, his wheat when threshed filled more sacks than he expected it to have filled; 2nd, he saved a considerable quantity of his oats in the stack that he expected to have to "hog-down;" 3d, his hay is better than he expected; 4th, and last, but not least, his corn crop is so near safe and abundant that he feels "good all over."

Senator Kellogg, of Louisiana, and perhaps other statesmen, will be interested in some soundings recently taken by the New Orleans Times. That paper prints Walter H. Long's recollections of a contract signed by Kellogg, Blanchard, Catlin and others on August 15, 1873. By the terms of the agreement Catlin was to testify to the bribery of six State Senators, and to receive for his pains a sufficient sum to lift a mortgage from his house, with a dead-head government salary of \$125 a month besides. Long was to do certain dirty work and get a dead-head place that would pay \$125 a month. Blanchard was to receive \$33,000 in cash and a salary of \$150 a month. Kellogg was to take his reward in a general way. The Catlin mentioned was appointed recently to a Mexican consulate in a Mexican city and left the other day for his post.

Cameron Vindicator: On Sunday night last a man whose name and identity is unknown, was shot and mortally wounded by Ben. Taylor, a short distance north of Victoria. The unfortunate man is supposed to have escaped from some insane asylum, as he was seen wandering about the neighborhood on Saturday night and was without a hat. On Sunday night he went to the residence of Mr. Taylor and on being refused admittance, and on being refused forced his way through the door. Of course Mr. Taylor was alarmed at the action of the stranger, and to protect himself from the fury of the deranged man he was compelled to shoot him. The shot took effect in the stomach, but even then the wounded man fought Mr. Taylor furiously with a heavy cane until loss of blood compelled him to fall. He was still living Monday, but was expected to expire any moment.

"You are my precious pearl," he said, as he drew her to his manly breast. "Oh, John," she sighed, "you are my life."

Look Out.

An exchange says: "A new swindle is being attempted in some parts of the country. Last fall, traveling salesmen disposed of a lot of top buggies to farmers and others at \$80 apiece, now a second gang is going around claiming that they hold chattel mortgages of \$50 on each vehicle. Some have given up their carriages, while others will contest the matter."

Alluding to this matter, the *Hannibal Clipper* remarks: "Some of this class of vehicles were sold here on Saturday at ruinous figures ranging from \$32 to \$35, and it was claimed that only \$1.40 was made on each buggy. This, it would seem, would scarcely pay for the time expended in their sale, let alone the board per day, let alone the charge of them, which leads us to remark that the vehicles must be fearfully and wonderfully made or else there is little profit in the buggy business at these prices."

American Beef.

London *Truth*, in an article on the prejudices of the English people against American beef, says:

"A year ago American beef could be distinguished owing to its dark color. This, however, is no longer the case, this dark tinge having been caused by the cloth in which it used to be enclosed. At present it is impossible to distinguish it from English beef, or from beef or venison killed in England."

But for the unfairness of the British butchers in selling American as British beef, the British people could purchase their meat at greatly reduced prices. The average sale in London of American beef is computed at about 5,000 quarters per week and there are not half a dozen butchers in London who do not sell it. Of this the foregoing journal says that only about 300 quarters are retained as American, the rest being sold, at extortionate prices, as English beef.

Steel and Iron.

The total amount of steel and iron produced annually in the world, according to the report of Commissioner Morrill to the Paris Exposition, is of iron, 13,807,725 tons, and of steel, 2,770,524 tons. Of the iron 45.63 per cent was produced by Great Britain, 16.67 per cent by the United States, 13.16 per cent by Germany, 10.26 per cent by France, 4 per cent by Belgium, Austria and Hungary furnish each about 3 per cent. Steel is produced by England, about 40 per cent of the whole; the United States furnish 26.12 per cent, Germany, 13.14 per cent, France, 10 per cent, and 7.34 per cent by all other countries.

St. Joseph Gazette: Mr. Hayes gets in a word through the Associated Press this morning, denouncing the lamentable state of political affairs in the South. Mr. Hayes should go slow. If there is anything like a budding political spirit existing now in the South it is the progeny of the disgraceful fraud by which he obtained the presidency. He is the last man in the world who ought to open his head on the subject of unfairness in politics.

German Proverbs.

One has only to die to be praised.
Handsome apples are sometimes sour.
Little and often makes a heap in time.
It is easier to blame than to do better.
It is not enough to arm; you must hit.
Would you be strong, conquer yourself.
To change, and to be better, are two different things.
Everybody knows good counsel except him that hath need of it.
Better free in a foreign land than a slave at home.
Better go supperless to bed than to run in debt.
Speak little, speak the truth; spend little, pay cash.
Hands have they, yet feel not—clocks. Legs have they, yet walk not—tables. Eyes have they, yet see not—needles. Teeth have they, yet chew not—sabbath.

A Remedy for Neuralgia.

The Paris correspondent of the *Boston Courier*, referring to his recovery from a dangerous illness, says: "I mention this illness that I may tell you how easily I was cured. I was bent double. I could not breathe. My physician ordered me to take a flat-iron and heat it as hot as I could bear it, put a double fold of flannel on the painful part, and move the iron to and fro on the flannel. I was cured as if by enchantment. My doctor told me that some time since a professor in one of our colleges, after suffering some days with neuralgia in the head, which he himself had tried to cure, sent for the former, who prescribed a hot flat-iron. The next time the doctor saw the professor the latter exclaimed, 'I had no sooner applied the heated iron to my head than instantly all pain had vanished.'"

The Breastplate Controversy.

From the *Plattsburg Letter*.

Did Federal soldiers wear breastplates? A good deal of ink has recently been shed in controversy. Confederate soldiers asserting, and Federal soldiers denying it. Both seem to assume that it would be a disgrace if it could be proved. An inference of cowardice seems rather a large deduction from so slight a premise. Breastplates, shields and armor have generally been discarded because they are heavy and obstruct an army, and for no other reason. Romans and Spartans wore them; Spaniards and French wore them; and it is no more cowardly for a man to go to battle with armor on than for a ship to be ironclad or a fort to have a thick wall. For generations it was considered a sign of cowardice and effeminacy for men to carry an umbrella, and when Jonas Hanway summoned the moral courage thus to protect himself from the rain he was hissed and hooted in London streets. It is doubtful if ever armor will come into general use again, but its disuse rests only from the fact that its protection does not protect.

Interesting to Taxpayers.

The following circular from the State Auditor, in answer to an inquiry made by the Assessor of Monticello County, will be found of interest to farmers and others owning gathered crops or other personal property, more particularly as this is about the time the Assessors begin their duty:

STATE OF MISSOURI,
AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
JEFFERSON, CITY, Aug. 27, 1879.

NICHOLAS ALLEN, Esq., Assessor of Monticello County, California, Mo.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of yesterday received this morning, and, in answer, I have to say: Sections 6 and 7, Art. 10 of the Constitution of 1875, are as follows:

SECTION 6. The property, real and personal, of the State, counties and other municipal corporations, and cemeteries, shall be exempt from taxation. Lots in incorporated cities or towns, or within one mile of the limits of any such city or town, to the extent of one acre, and lots one mile or more distant from such cities or towns, to the extent of five acres, with the buildings thereon, may be exempted from taxation when the same are used exclusively for religious worship, for schools, or for purposes purely charitable; also, such property, real or personal, as may be used exclusively for agricultural or horticultural purposes. Provided, That such exemptions shall only be by general law.

SECTION 7. All laws exempting property from taxation, other than the property above enumerated, shall be void.

Section 1, of the revenue law of 1872, provides that "taxes shall be levied on all property, real and personal," except such as is exempt from taxation.

Section 8, chap. 118, pp. 1, 159 and 1, 160, *Wag. Stat.* 1872 (being sec. 8 of Collied Revenue Law), provides: "The term, 'personal property,' whenever used in this Act, shall be held to mean and include bonds, stocks, moneys, credits, the capital stock, undivided profits, and all other means not forming part of the capital stock of every company, whether incorporated or unincorporated. The stock of nurseries, growing on leased lands, or in the hands of nurserymen which has been separated from the soil where growing, and every tangible thing being the subject of ownership, whether animate or inanimate, and not forming part of any parcel of real property. The term 'property,' whenever used in this Act, shall be held to mean and include every tangible or intangible thing being the subject of ownership, whether animate or inanimate, real or personal."

It is unnecessary for me to state that a growing crop is a part of the land, and that when the crop is gathered it is no longer a part of the realty, but is then personal property—being tangible, and the subject of ownership. Under the Constitution and laws, all personal property must be taxed, unless it is exempted by Sec. 6 of Art. 10, of the Constitution above quoted. As harvested crops are not exempted, it follows that they are subject to taxation, and should be assessed.

If land was worth \$20 per acre, including the crop, it would be worth less without the crop.

After the crop is gathered, its actual value in the condition that it was on the first day of August, should be assessed. Wheat may be worth 75 cents per bushel at the mill, but standing in the shock it may not be worth half that much. For there is the expense of handling, the risk of damage by exposure, the cost of threshing and transportation to market, to be taken into consideration.

It has been the object of this department to faithfully carry into execution the laws made to govern the assessment and collection of the revenue. From letters received from revenue officers, I learned that gathered crops have, for years past, been assessed as personal property in some of the counties and not so assessed in others. My duties require that I instruct assessors as to their duties under the revenue law, so that the assessment be uniform all over the State. Hence my instructions on this point.

And, again, believing from representations made to this office that lands and live stock bore more than their share of taxation, for the reason that other property (viz: Money, bonds, notes and other invisible property) escaped assessment, I called the special attention of assessors to the matter, and urged that a full assessment be made. Taxation, to be fair and just, requires that every dollar of capital, not exempted by law, be taxed.

Last winter a bill was introduced into the House of Representatives to change the time of assessment to the 1st day of June. The avowed object of the bill was to relieve farmers from paying taxes on harvested crops as personal property. (Very few crops being gathered or cut prior to June 1st.) This bill did not become a law. The question of taxing harvested crops as personal property was fully discussed by the Senators and Representatives at the 1st session of the General Assembly, and the only opinion expressed was that the Legislature had no power, under the Constitution of 1875, to pass a law declaring that harvested crops should be taxed as personal property.

The last Legislature did not repeal the Act of April 13, 1877, "to provide for the registering and licensing of dogs," nor did it provide any compensation to assessors for such registration.

Very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
THOS. HOLLADAY,
State Auditor.

White Mountain Butter.

The depot of the Hannibal & St. Joe railroad at Cameron was burned on the 19th inst. The fire originated from sparks thrown out from a passing engine. Loss \$3,000.

The Cincinnati *Saturday Night* is responsible for the following: One of our Western men was a guest at a White Mountain hotel where waiters are Massachusetts school-ams. At the dinner table he said to one of them, "Miss, won't you please pass the butter?" "Butter," said the school-ams, very promptly, "is a noun; common noun, because it is the name of a thing, and a very poor thing sometimes; singular number, if strong enough to go alone; feminine gender, mostly, as may be seen by the long hairs often found in it; and judging from the odor of this, it must be in the objective case, governed by a delicate smell understood." The Western man stared and said he believed he would try and get along without any butter if that was what ailed it.

Mixed Pickles.—Soak small onions and cucumbers in salt water 10 days (1 pint of barrel salt to 12 bushel of pickles); cabbage, cauliflower and string beans, 24 hours in the brine. To 1 gallon of the best vinegar put 1 pint of syrup or molasses, 1 red pepper, spices and mustard seed if you like; scald all together, and pour on the pickles while hot; rinse the pickles after the brine. They will keep the year round.

Onions chopped up fine are good for chickens. Give once a week. The green leaves of mustard plants answer both for pepper and green scot.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON FOR SEPTEMBER.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON (\$3.00 a year, Springfield, Mass.) for September is the last issue of the magazine under that name. The new title will be *Good Company*. The character of the magazine will remain the same, and there will be no change in its management. This number has stories by Rose Terry Cooke and Elizabeth W. Benson; three sketches—A Bit of New England, A Practical Lesson, The Old Log Schoolhouse, and Sketches in Southern California; also an account of the summer charities of New York by William H. Ridding.

Rev. B. E. Warner writes about the pernicious periodical literature for the young now so abundant. Rev. J. D. M. Whiton about some peculiarities of the books of Esther and Ruth, and there are carefully prepared papers on Latimer as a Social Reformer by Octave Thonet, and on the Public School and National Culture by Noble C. Butler. The Reviewer has a reply to the Reviewer's Faith in Immortality in the last number.

There are several poems, including one in the Still Hour Department. The Editor's Table has articles on Rink Religion; Vacation Sundays; makes an onslaught on the trashy periodicals of the day, and expresses gratification "that the great International Game of Hop, Skip and Jump in which our Sunday-schools have been engaging every Sunday for almost seven years, is pretty nearly ended."

A CYCLOPEDIA FOR \$10.00.

Perhaps the most remarkable literary enterprise of the time, is the publication of the Library of Universal Knowledge in 20 volumes of nearly 1,000 pages each, bound in handsome, for \$10.00 per volume, or \$10.00 for the set. It is a reprint of the last (1875) Edinburgh and London edition of Chambers' Encyclopedia; a Dictionary of Universal Knowledge for the people, with very large additions upon topics of special interest to American readers. The amount of matter will somewhat exceed that of the Cyclopaedia of Appleton or Johnson, though the price is but a fraction of their cost. Volume one is to be ready in September, and the others will follow at very short intervals. The remarkably low prices are accounted for by the method of sale, to the subscribers direct, saving them the large commission, often 50 or 60 per cent, paid to agents or dealers; also, by the recent great reduction in the cost of making books, and by making very large sales. This certainly is a work that the millions will appreciate. Special inducements are offered to early subscribers and to clubs.

The same publishers have recently issued editions of Chambers' Cyclopaedia of English Literature, 4 vols., \$10.00; formerly sold in 2 vols., for \$20.00; also, Rollins' Ancient History and Josephus' Works, large type editions, for \$2.25 and \$2.50, and Smith's Bible Dictionary, \$1.00.

They also publish, in August and September, the Acme Library of Biography, 12 vols., and the Acme Library of Modern Classics, 9 vols., the former at 35 cents and the latter at 50 cents per vol. In these series are presented such authors as Carlyle, Macaulay, Gibbon, Goldsmith, Lamartine, Michelet, Thomas Moore, Walter Scott, and Ponce, and such subjects as Caesar, Cromwell, Burns, Joan of Arc, Victor of Waterloo, Napoleon, Laika, Booth, &c. Full catalogue of publications, terms, etc., will be sent free on request by the publishers, the AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, 55 Beekman St. N. Y.

"Be a Good Man Papa."

A poet, many years ago, wrote that "a babe in a house is a well spring of pleasure." The influence of a dear little child over the heart of a father, it is impossible to estimate. The editor of the *Christian Express* expresses it in the following incident:

Leaving home this morning for the office, we kissed our little four year old good bye, saying, "Be a good boy." He somewhat surprised us by replying, "I will. Be a good man papa." Sure enough, we thought, we need the exhortation more than he. And who could give it more effectively than this guileless prattler? The words of the little preacher have been ringing in our ears all day, and whether we wrote letters or editorials, or pacified an irate correspondent whose effusion we could not publish, or pruned down a too lengthy report, we seemed to hear the sweet child voice saying, "Be a good man papa." If the exhortation had been by Paul or Peter, would it have had more force than coming from this little apostle of innocence? We think not, at least to our heart. Oh! how many little children, if not in words, yet by the helplessness of their lives, and the truthfulness of their little hearts are pleading most eloquently, "Papa, be a good man!" May their tender admonition be blessed of God to the rescuing of many precious souls from the wreck and ruin of sinful lives.

Whenever Eva wanted a new dress, she turned over a new leaf.

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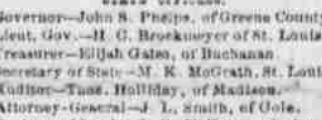
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